

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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February 20th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 58, p.m. 57; Humidity...62, 73.

February 20th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 59, p.m. 60; Humidity...71, 60.

No. 5715

號四初月正年子壬

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21 1912.

三拜禮 號一廿月式英港香

856 Jett Avenue
SINGAPORE

TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.
LABOUR TROUBLES.	LABOUR TROUBLES.	HOME POLITICS.	HOME POLITICS.	FIRE AT BOMBAY.	ZAMBESI RAILWAY.	THE NEW CHINA.
HOPE AT GLASGOW.	NO HOPEFUL SIGN.	GOVERNMENT ATTACKED.	THE PARLIAMENT ACT.	HEAVY LOSSES.	NEARING COMPLETION.	GENERAL LI'S POST.
[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Feb. 20, 5 p.m. The Glasgow dockers and ship-owners have agreed to arbitration through Sir G. R. Askwith's intervention.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Feb. 20, 7.30 a.m. There is no hopeful sign in the coal situation. Prices have risen in some districts that business is at a standstill.—Reuter.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Feb. 20, 8.10 p.m. In the House of Commons Mr. Austen Chamberlain denied the moral competence of the Parliament to deal with great measures while the constitution was mutilated and deranged, and asked what moral sanction laws thus passed would have.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Feb. 20, 8.10 a.m. Sir J. Simon asked Mr. J. W. L. the intended to repeal the Parliament Act when the Unionists were returned to power. Mr. Bonar Law replied: "We will not repeal the Act except it be simultaneously with reform of the Second Chamber."	[Service to the "Telegraph."] Bombay, Feb. 21, 7.20 a.m. A big cotton fire has occurred at Bombay. Thousands of bales were destroyed and the damage is estimated at forty lakhs of rupees.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Feb. 21, 6.10 p.m. Reuter is informed that the financial arrangements of both the British and Portuguese sections of the Zambesi railway are nearing completion. The price payable for lands is £180,000. The Government guarantees interest of four per cent upon the half million capital required to construct the line from the Zambesi to Port Herald. The Portuguese section, from Beira to the Zambesi, will commence simultaneously.—Reuter.	[Our Own Correspondent] Shanghai, Feb. 21, 9.20 p.m. General Li Yuan-hung has been elected Vice-President of the Republic.
THE MINIMUM WAGE.	PREMIER'S STATEMENT.	PREMIER'S DEFENCE.	COMMON'S QUESTIONS.	CHURCHILL AT BELFAST.	PERSIAN AFFAIRS.	WESTERN CALENDAR ADOPTED.
London, Feb. 20, 7.10 p.m. The English Coal Conciliation Board of which ten representatives formed a sub-committee, met in London to-day, but broke up having failed to arrive at any result. The masters state that they submitted the conditions upon which they were prepared to accept the principle of a minimum wage but those the men declined to accept.	London, Feb. 20, 2.45 p.m. The "Times" states that Sir G. R. Askwith has been in communication with the Industrial Council on the subject of the coal dispute and has made representations to the Government which will cause them to act immediately. It is expected that Mr. H. H. Asquith will make a statement to-day.—Reuter.	Mr. Asquith said that the only definite statement made regarding the time of the reform of the Lords was that it was proposed to carry out the reform during the present Parliament. He absolutely adhered to that. Everybody knew that the first use of the Parliament Act would be to carry Home Rule. His view was that that the Parliament was more competent morally and constitutionally to deal with great measures of reform than it had ever been in the lifetime of any member.	London, Feb. 20, 3.40 a.m. The Master of Elibank writes a letter to the Press replying to Mr. Bonar Law's charges of corruption, in which he denies that public money has been spent upon the Liberal Government's Insurance Bill propaganda.—Reuter.	London, Feb. 20, 5 p.m. Colonel Seely, under-secretary of State for War, at question time in the House of Commons, said that Mr. Churchill's visit to Belfast cost the Army funds £2,700.	London, Feb. 20, 7.30 a.m. The English and Russian Ministers presented a Note last night containing a joint declaration of policy.—Reuter.	London, Feb. 20, 7.30 a.m. Reuter's correspondent at Tehran states that the Anglo-Russian Note offers to advance £200,000 sterling at seven per cent. upon condition that Persia undertakes to conform to the principles of the Anglo-Russian agreement to dismiss the Fidsals and other irregulars immediately the ex-Shah quits Persian territory, organise a small but effective army and arrange terms with the ex-Shah as previously suggested by both Powers. The Note makes no mention of the withdrawal of the Russian troops.
CABINET MEETING.	SHIPPING ENTERPRISE.	"FRAGRANT SHUFFLING."	THE CORRUPTION CHARGES.	THE ESPIONAGE CASE.	A CONDITIONAL OFFER.	LATE TELEGRAMS.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 7.20 a.m. Mr. Sydney Buxton had an important conference with Sir G. R. Askwith in reference to the coal situation, after which a meeting of the Cabinet was held. It was expected that Mr. Asquith would make a statement after question time, in the House. This was not forthcoming, but another Cabinet meeting was held in Mr. Asquith's room.	London, Feb. 20, 4.45 a.m. Reuter's Ottawa correspondent learns that negotiations are in progress between the Canadian Government and British capitalists for the establishment of a twenty-four knot steamship service between Halifax and Great Britain, the company to be backed by the Pacific Trunk and Northern railways. The Allan Line proposes to spend six millions sterling upon six ships, which will be convertible into cruisers, on a probable Government subsidy of £800,000.	Mr. Smith, in moving his amendment, recalled various Ministerial pledges and pronouncements on the subject of the reform of the Lords, including the statement by Mr. Asquith that it brooked of no delay, and finally Mr. Asquith's declaration that "it is an obligation of honour that reform be carried out within the lifetime of the present Parliament, if time permits." He said it was unnecessary to revise our ethical categories; there were honourable men, and dishonourable men. No more flagrant shuffling was ever attempted by a responsible Minister.	London, Feb. 20, 3.40 a.m. The Master of Elibank writes a letter to the Press replying to Mr. Bonar Law's charges of corruption, in which he denies that public money has been spent upon the Liberal Government's Insurance Bill propaganda.—Reuter.	Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question, said it would serve no useful purpose to attempt to intervene officially in the Stewart espionage case.—Reuter.	London, Feb. 20, 3.40 a.m. Reuter's correspondent at Tehran states that the Anglo-Russian Note offers to advance £200,000 sterling at seven per cent. upon condition that Persia undertakes to conform to the principles of the Anglo-Russian agreement to dismiss the Fidsals and other irregulars immediately the ex-Shah quits Persian territory, organise a small but effective army and arrange terms with the ex-Shah as previously suggested by both Powers. The Note makes no mention of the withdrawal of the Russian troops.	(From Manila Paper.) Washington, Feb. 15. A serious mutiny has broken out on board the battleship Vermont as the result of attempts of the fleet medical officers to enforce a recent order of the Navy department directing that the entire personnel of the Navy be subject to inoculation for typhoid. The fear of the men for the possible consequences of the inoculation led them openly to rebel and refuse to obey the orders of the ship's officers. The mutineers have been put in irons and will be immediately transferred to a naval prison to await trial by general court martial. Roosevelt presidential headquarters were opened here to-day with Robert S. McCormick, former ambassador to Russia and France, at the helm. As Roosevelt and McCormick are close personal friends and have been all politically for many years, this move is taken to mean that Colonel Roosevelt has decided to become a candidate for reelection, although this apparent fact lacks confirmation. The fact that Roosevelt headquarters have been opened here has exploded a bomb in other presidential camps, as it is generally conceded that his open candidacy will change the entire complexion of the campaign.
GOVERNMENT ACTION.	NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER.	AN UNFOUNDED ASSUMPTION.	DEMOCRATIC PROPOSAL.	NEW YORK SENSATION.	M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA.	ANOTHER VICTORY.
London, Feb. 20, 7.30 a.m. Mr. Buxton, speaking in the House of Commons, asked to be allowed to refrain from making any announcement regarding Government action in connection with the coal dispute. The Chief Constable of Glamorgan has written to the magistrates suggesting immediate steps for the importation of military. He pointed out that as the miners in his district are without funds, they cannot win by peaceful means, and the authorities must therefore be prepared instantly to deal with wholesale looting and rioting. They will have not only to deal with the strikers but also with a reckless population maddened by starvation. He asks for 3,500 infantry and 500 cavalry. Already some manufacturers have warned their employees that their engagements will cease in the event of a strike.—Reuter.	London, Feb. 20, 7.30 a.m. Reuter's Vienna correspondent states that Herr Berchtold takes the oath of office as Austrian Foreign Minister to-night.—Reuter.	Sir J. Simon, Solicitor-General, said that Mr. Smith was arguing on an unfounded assumption that when the Lords was reconstructed on Liberal lines, the difficulty of carrying out Home Rule increased. The electors at the last election were fully aware that Home Rule would follow the passing of the Parliament Bill.—Reuter.	Denunciation of the Democratic proposal to reduce the armament of the United States was the keynote of the speech made by President Taft at the Lincoln Day banquet at Washington. America's responsibilities in various parts of the world were such, said the President, that it would be folly to think at this time of any reduction of armaments. He thought the Democratic proposal of "fidelity and more" pointed out that no diminution of the fleet could under any circumstances be contemplated until the opening of the Panama Canal.	London, Feb. 20, 3.40 a.m. A Reuter message from New York states that during the trial of three negroes at Shelbyville, Tennessee, upon a charge of murder, the spectators became so excited at the evidence that they started shooting. One of the prisoners was killed and two were wounded. There was a perfect hail of bullets.	London, Feb. 20, 7.55 a.m. In glorious weather, before a moderate attendance and on a good wicket Marylebone batted and scored 115 for two wickets. They then defeated New South Wales by 116 wickets. He scored 109 without giving a chance. He wielded his bat in mastery style and his score included fifteen boundaries. Gunn scored 56, not out, his play being neat and artistic.—Reuter.	Cebu, February 15. The British steamship Falma went ashore February 6 at Bancalan, nineteen miles east of Balabac and was slightly damaged. The vessel was refloated after jettisoning over 12,000 sacks of rice. The balance of her cargo was transhipped to the steamship Consuelo sailing for Manila to-day.
			MEXICO AND A ETHIC.	PRISONERS SHOT.	FRANCE AND JAPAN.	
			Intervention Unnecessary. The state department has received messages from American consuls in the various parts of Mexico regarding conditions in their different localities and the attitude of the Mexican people toward the Government. The reports have been made under instructions from the state department and had been asked for with a view to ascertaining the extent of the disaffection from the Madero Government and the probability of American intervention becoming necessary. The consuls are unanimous in reporting that intervention is not necessary. According to the consuls the great masses of the Mexican people are loyal to the Madero Government, and the small party of malcontents will not be able to make headway against the established regime.	London, Feb. 20, 7.30 a.m. The Paris correspondent of Reuter reports that the Franco-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation has been finally passed by Parliament.—Reuter.		

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Nile.....	11,000	"	Feb. 23	"
Persia.....	9,000	"	Mar. 26	"

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FRED J. HALTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

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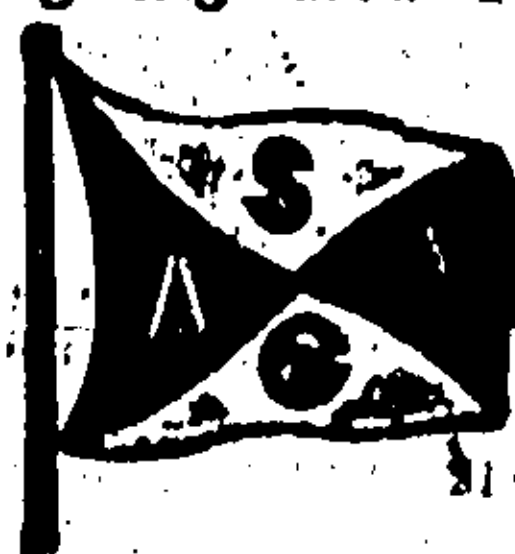
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Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912.

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Hongkong-New York.



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S.S. "KLORONGA"

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Hongkong, 28th Feb., 1912.

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JOHN TAYLOR,

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Hongkong, 30th January, 1912.

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BOUTON ROUGE

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\$2.80 per 100

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Agents.

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

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UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG
OPENING CEREMONY.
THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

will be opened on

Monday, March 11th, 1912, at 11 a.m. by

His Excellency Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor of Hongkong and Chancellor of the University.

UNIVERSITY BAZAAR.

The Opening Ceremony of the University Buildings on March 11th, 1912, will be followed by a SIX DAYS' BAZAAR (March 11th to 16th inclusive) in the Buildings and Grounds, in aid of the funds of the University.

A great variety of European, Chinese and Japanese Articles and Curios for Sale; exhibition of some of the finest collections of porcelain in China; Grand Military and Naval Entertainments and evening Conversations; Chinese Theatre, etc., etc.

Further details will be published in due course.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1912.

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1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH.

Notices

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THE
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Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912.

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Hongkong, 1st May 1911.

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AND

KORMOR.

Art Curio Dealers:

INSPECTION INVITED

A. KUHN,

Proprietor.

[5]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

Fallacies.

It is indisputable that during the strikes in August last some thousands of babies suffered through the failure of the milk supply and perhaps some hundreds died, though the number will never be known. No Trade Union, which, like a corporation, has no soul to be damned and no body to be kicked, has thought it worth while to express contrition for an action entailing such dire consequences. To-day we find them rejoicing in their power to bring masters to their knees though their malign influence upon trades of all kinds other than their own, and apparently unheeded by any moral obligation to anybody than themselves. Hitherto successful strikes have been made so mainly through the sympathy of the community ranged on their side. If strikers are to retain that sympathy it will be necessary for them to remember that the British Isles do contain a community mutually dependant upon their several parts, and that if one of those parts refuses to perform its proper functions the entire remainder will be bitterly opposed to them and that while it is "noble to have the giant's strength it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Daily Press.

Yuan's Presidency.

There does not appear to be unanimity among the Republicans as to the transfer of the capital to Nanking, and it is very doubtful if the National Convention, when the arguments for and against the change are presented, will vote for the abandonment of Peking. No news is yet to hand that Yuan Shih-kai has accepted the Presidency on the conditions imposed. Yuan in his telegram declaring his adhesion to the republican form of government, announced his willingness to go South to conform to the methods of procedure for consolidating the government, but urged that his continued presence in the North was necessary to maintain order, and therefore suggested discussion by telegraph. As, however, Dr. Sun and his Cabinet, by the terms of the Assembly's resolution, continue to discharge the functions of Government until the new President has taken the oath before the electors at Nanking and duly assumed office, it may be assumed that Yuan will make early arrangements to fulfil these conditions.

South China Morning Post.

The Water Supply.

Our remarks in Friday's issue about the Water Supply appear to have created quite a little furor in certain quarters. At Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, an attempt was made to force upon the Government the urgency, in the interests of the health of the community, of closing the Pokfulam reservoir, and building an unclimbable fence or wall round the Albany filter beds. There was much oratory upon the danger from spilling into the filter bed from the new road "overhanging" the end abutting the tramway, and also the danger of polluting the Pokfulam reservoir through toppling the collecting area with dwellings. The whole trend of our remarks was intended to show that there was no immediate basis for extravagance of the nature indicated, and as we quite expected, we have come in for a full broadside of heavy ordnance from the advocates of the two schemes.

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Hongkong, 26th January, 1912.

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PURE-ALUMINIUM
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NO RUST, NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL
VERY DURABLE
SAVE TIME AND FUEL
BRIGHT AND CLEAN.
VERY MODERATE PRICES. INSPECTION INVITED.
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THE BOOK WORLD.

(In this column will appear from time to time reviews of books and chat on books and writers.)

AUTHORS' TRICKS.

Lady Sybil Grant, Lord Rosebery's older daughter, contributes an amusing page to the "Gentleman" under the title of "Literary Dodges." We select a few of her bright paragraphs for quotation.

"I know nothing, whatever about what I write: please refrain from the obvious remark. But, however little reading may appeal to one, there are moments—for example, when one nearest and dearest break into song, or during a railway journey, or in a warm bath, or while friends around one enjoy political argument—when a novel is the only resource. It is upon those occasions that I notice bitterly the tricks to which authors resort. In the old day, of postchaise, or sedan-chair, there was no need for this—because time would seem to be of no consequence.

"The dodges began when the reign of the three-volume novel ended, for the simple reason that with less space to fill there was also less time in which to fill it.

"True we made Marmaduke's acquaintance at birth; but he grew up like lightning, his courtship of Amelia savoured of haste, and they finally vanished from our view with the problem of Roosevelt versus Malthus still unsolved, as far as we were concerned. But there is a fashion in everything, and, lo! the process became obsolete, at all events in its original lengthy form. Then arose a whole army of artificers, such as immense margins, short dedications framed in blank sheets, vast print, and, last, but no means least, advertisements. It gives the sensitive reader a terrible shock when, worked up to indescribable emotion towards the last page, he finds in large characters:

"We know what you feel—Waste no time in turning one of our pills! To appreciate emotions, this spoils everything. You will argue that advertisements are not usually found in the more expensive publications, but I speak of contemporary fiction as a whole, so that the cheap editions are included.

"There is at least one well-known author who never troubles to describe his heroine at all; and his hurry shows itself quite early in the tale, while towards the middle he can scarcely conceal his profound distaste for the principal characters and his complete indifference to their ultimate fate; as they race neck and neck not alas! towards the altar, but through a tumult of worry and misunderstanding to the last explosive quarrel.

"I have often wondered what would become of the historical novel if 'odshodkins,' 'gadzooks,' etc., had never existed; or rather—for I do not believe that they ever did exist—what would happen if they had not been recruited from the very beginning of the dodge days. By the bye (for it is always as well to seize upon the exception to every rule, lest it be quoted against one), there is one class of novel which carries on the old sauntering traditions, which never uses any of the artificers of which I speak; either of the time-saving or space-filling kind. This is the endless problem conundrum (I cannot say story, because there is none); as a rule it is devoted to the deplorable fraternal relations between Marmaduke and Amelia, who begin life as a newly married couple upon the first page.

"The author, transformed into a zealous and unpaid private detective, is filled—like most honorary officials—with indignant love of detail, and embodies, as to speak, the ecstasy of fuss.

"He drags the reluctant reader after him as a sort of flag. Together they patrol the different floors upon which the misguided pair instal; together they read

letters addressed to or written by their victims, and peer through keyholes with a perfect absence of delicacy.

"But now we must look at the author's side of the question. He has a cruel lot nowadays—no time in which to write, very little to write about—for everything has been said already years ago; and the greatest difficulty to find anyone to read what he has written. It was all very well for Fielding and Jane Austen and all those leisurely people, but to-day the author has to catch his reader when and where he may; between a rush for the Tube and the storming of 'crowded' aeroplane.

"His work must absorb the straphanger and enthral the quick luncheon; to quote the language of advertisement, 'it must be in the form of a palatable tablet: agreeable to the taste, easily retained, and swiftly digested.' Also he must finish the book by a given date, and it must sell. Can you blame him for clutching at fair or even foul ('realistic') means?"

The Vote in Literature.—Without any reference to recent events, we may draw attention to an article in the "Pigaro" by M. Alfred Capus, in which the growing system of literary prizes, awards, and plébiscites is regarded with misgiving. All these, says M. Capus, are simply parliamentary and electoral institutions creeping into literature. M. Capus thinks that nothing can be worse for young writers than a necessity to submit their talents to election and to votes. The victor is acclaimed with undue enthusiasm, the nice shades and varieties of talent being obscured by the fact of victory. Moreover, the successful author feels that he has beaten his rivals instead of being graciously preferred to them. Competitions and awards which are decided at periodical and definite intervals cannot, says M. Capus, be conducted otherwise than as a kind of literary Parliament. The decision is tossed on party feeling, and the public, always deeply imbued with the sporting instinct, waits for nothing but the final and snuffing word. "That is the finest book, this is the writer of the future!" No proofs are demanded, the event is closed.

But this is not all that troubles M. Capus. "Who says election says intrigue." He carefully guards himself from any suggestion that the distinguished men who compose, say, the Académie Goncourt would act on any dictation but that of their own consciences, but intrigue, in its elegant and elusive sense, he maintains, must inevitably exist. The desire to influence others cannot be eradicated, nor can the force and alarm of personality in the author, or in his backers, be petrified. In short, a literary election like any other, however superficially calm, must be an election. And the peril is that the triumph of mediocrity, already frequent enough, will receive public and official sanction to the deepening discouragement of the obscure young writer of real talent. M. Capus declares roundly: "It is admittedly better in the social world to acquit ten guilty men than to condemn one innocent. But in literature the very contrary holds. It is better to ignore and dispraise ten writers of talent than to exalt one commonplaces mind. For talent will always come to its own; it has the power to revenge itself. In art the scandal is the acquittal of the guilty, not the condemnation of the innocent.

Against all this, it may be argued that prizes, awards, and plébiscites have been brought into being to perform functions of rescue and recovery in an age of distraction and hurry. Mr. Thomas Seecombe has just remarked: "It is increasingly difficult as things are to keep one's attention fixed upon a book of any uncommon stamp. One has often to wait some weeks for a favourable conjuncture of opportunity. Books are dear, time rare, libraries incalculable. By that time the kaleidoscope has changed—the book is no longer in evidence, and slips the memory." In short, shepherds are wanted for the sheep. Unfortunately this consideration does not touch the human nature of the shepherds, nor does it alter the fact that "the mountain pulpit instal; together they read

H.K.C.C. V. U.S.R.C.

Second Day's Play.

The two days' match between the Hongkong C.C. and the United Services ended yesterday with an easy win for the visitors. In the first innings they compiled 168 against Hongkong's 97 for seven, and in the second amassed 200, their opponents only being able to reply with 98.

The scores for the second innings were:—

United Services:

Capt. Crawford, b Bird	6
Annanheim, c Hancock, b Warburton	5
Rev. Hewitson, R.N., b Warburton	17
Cook, b Bird	33
La. Williams, st. Hancock, b Bird	37
Surgeon Taylor, c Pearce, b Bird	46
Capt. Clapham, c Pearce, b Warburton	3
Lt. Paris, c Pearce, b Bird	33
Capt. Brown, c Stark, b Bird	10
Lt. Bagnall, not out	0
Com. Ward, c and b Bird	0
Extras	10
Total	200

H. K. C. C.

Pearce, c Williams, b Annanheim	9
Warburton, b Bagnall	4
C. C. Clarke, c Clapham, b Annanheim	4
R. P. Thursfield, c and b Annanheim	19
H. Hancock, b Annanheim	1
A. R. Sutherland, c Fisher, b Annanheim	0
E. A. Fowler, c Annanheim, b Bagnall	9
R. E. O. Bird, b Bagnall	0
Capt. Robinson, c and b Annanheim	8
Moss, c Fisher, b Annanheim	0
O. C. Stark, not out	18
Extras	0
Total	78

FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY AMATEUR.

The proprietor of the "Hongkong Telegraph" has decided to continue during February his offer of two prizes for the best photographs submitted to the editor by amateur photographers during the month.

It has been decided to widen the scope of the competition. To restrict it largely to active life in the Colony excludes many amateurs who are not yet experienced in this class of work. As the whole purpose of the competition is to stimulate interest in photography in Hongkong it has been felt better to remove all restriction and to

Give Everyone a Chance. Pictures of active life, then, pictures of still life, pictures recent or pictures taken months ago, pictures of life or scenes in Hongkong or pictures taken in any part of China, pictures taken at home—any picture, general or local, may be sent along if it possesses interest at all. With the competition of so comprehensive a character there is a chance for any amateur photographer in Hongkong to win one of the prizes. The rules of competition appeared in the issues of Feb. 1 and 2.

Photographic Competition

Coupon.

Feb. 21, 1912.

I agree to enter the photographic competition on the express understanding that the editor's decision shall be final, and that he may, at his discretion, use the print sent herewith either in the "Hongkong Telegraph" or the Weekly Telegraph.

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Notices

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Under Entirely New Management.

Thoroughly Renovated.

Excellent Cuisine.

H. HAYN, J., Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Jan. 1912. [95]

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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

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12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
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Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

J. H. FAGGART, Manager. [26]

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Hongkong, 6th January, 1912.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

MEDINA.—On February 16, 1912, at No. 17 Nazim Road, Shanghai, Luis Francisco Medina, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Medina, 1 year and 4 months.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the public and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1912.

PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE.

Lord Amthill, who apparently considers that his tenure of office as Governor in Madras and his short experience as Viceroy of India, *pro tem*, gives him the right to pose as an authority on matters Indian, precipitated a debate in the House of Lords on one of the most serious problems which confronts the British Empire. That Lord Amthill is estimated by the highest and purest motives may be readily and cordially conceded. To him it appears a burning shame that subjects of the King, by reason of colour prejudice, should be deprived from freely entering any part of His Majesty's dominions and he would even go so far as to abrogate the rights of self-government possessed by the Dominions in order that justice should be done. With these views, were the exclusive laws of the self-governing parts of the Dominions based purely upon colour prejudice, most right-thinking people would agree. There is, however, another side to the question.

Few men can speak with more authority upon matters affecting South Africa than Lord Selborne. It was the delicate and honourable task of representing the Crown in South Africa at a period when the animosity engendered by the war still smouldered fiercely in the breasts of the two great divisions of the white race, and he remained in South Africa long enough to understand the South African outlook upon the question of Indian immigration. That is clearly enough shown by the remarkable speech which he delivered in reply to Lord Amthill. The replies of the Government representatives leave us cold, but Lord Selborne's courageous and forcible exposition of the Colonial's point of view deserves attention, if it does not demand admiration. He declares that the basis of the Colonial's objection is not colour, but the incompatibility of Eastern and Western civilizations. This presents the matter in a nutshell.

The white colonist brings to his new home prejudices in favour of a method of living, which demands expenditure on a certain scale. The expenditure upon housing, clothing, and food that he considers necessary are extravagant from the point of view of the Oriental, who has accustomed himself to simplicity in this connection. Should the colonist freely admit his coloured fellow-subject the result inevitably would be to bring the general level of wages and working and living conditions down to that acceptable to the Oriental. Viewing this as a very real danger to the subject, without the gates. There is, as we have suggested, apparently certain ground for the dissatisfaction of the Indians, most of whom are honourable and hard-working men, but it is a truism that abstract justice has a poor chance of success when it comes in conflict with a selfish, but natural, instinct of self-preservation.

DAY BY DAY.

A faithful friend is the medicine of life.

To-day's Paper.

Some interesting telegrams about Home affairs appear on page 1. On page 3 will be found the Book World and on page 8 our London Letter.

For stealing a jacket a man was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at the Magistracy, this morning.

For stealing several pieces of clothing a man was sentenced to three months' hard labour at the Magistracy, this morning.

At the Magistracy, this morning, a man was fined \$50 for having in his possession 137 sticks of dynamite, without a licence.

We are courteously informed from the Colonial Secretary's Office that plague regulations have been imposed in Ombasa Ports against arrivals from Hongkong.

We are informed that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., held to-day it was decided to declare a Dividend of \$7 and a Bonus of \$2 per share.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending Feb. 3, amounted to 33,483.02 tons and the sales during the period to 39,361.50 tons.

Dr. Amos P. Wilder, American Consul General at Shanghai, was to sail by the *Chiyo Maru* for the United States on Feb. 19. Dr. Wilder has been suffering from ill-health for a considerable time and will take extended leave.

The case in which Mr. F. Reichmann, of the Grand Hotel, is suing T. P. Ivers, to recover the sum of \$100.85 for board and lodging due, was to have come before the Police Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, this morning, but on account of the plaintiff's indisposition the case was put back to Friday's list.

A Yokohama telegram dated Feb. 9 says:—

In order to preserve the former home in Japan of L. Sun Yat-sen, provisional President of the Chinese Republic, negotiations were completed yesterday whereby Chinese residents have purchased the house and grounds in which L. Sun Yat-sen lived while in Yokohama, and from which centre he spread the details and facts for the present uprising.

The house known as No. 121 Yamashita will in future be used as a Chinese Club and the room in which he worked kept as he had it arranged when working for the cause.

Pick-pockets.

There are no events in the social world so attractive as race meetings. Yesterday's meet was no exception to the rule. People going to races usually carry more money than is their custom and for the unwary or careless recognise the snatcher and the rest of his tribe have a keen eye. Several cases have been brought to the notice of the police. In crowded tramcars and in the crowded procession from the course it behoves every one to be vigilantly on guard. It would not be unwise to leave jewellery for the most part at home.

The Republic's Flag.

At noon yesterday, says the "N. C. Daily News" of Feb. 10, the Chinese men-of-war in port formally saluted the Republic flag. An announcement was made in the forenoon that this would be done, and in the afternoon many at all on the Bund at the time mentioned, expecting to hear the salute. In this they were disappointed, for the ships engaged were too far away to make their guns generally audible. Six or seven of them were lying off the Arsenal, and when noon arrived they boomed out their salute to the flag, firing twenty-one guns—the number usually accorded to royalty.

A fire broke out in the native city of Ningpo on the 14th instant, by which seventy houses were destroyed.

An Ingenious Plan.

The following is from the "N. C. Daily News" of Feb. 17:—An ingenious attempt to get possession of a basket of dollars was made at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank while the native business was at its height on Thursday. Two men entered the bank and placed on the counter packages which had the appearance, of rolls of dollars. They were really iron bars wrapped up to represent \$50 "lengths." The rolls were laid down close to other rolls of real coin. A quick exchange was made, but an apprentice noticed the trick and shouted, with the result that the men were arrested by a Sikh on duty, and a packet of dollars was removed from the long sleeve of one of them. The thieves appeared at the Mixed Court yesterday, and sentences of two and three months' imprisonment were passed.

"Martyred" Missionaries.

The following is from the "China Press" of Feb. 10:—Miss Margaret E. Molloy and Miss Sears, the missionaries formerly located at Ichang, whose refusal to leave there until the conditions in their district should become quiet led to an order for their deportation, will leave Shanghai to-day. The women were brought to this city against their will, and though the British authorities have tried to influence them, have declared that they would return to Ichang at the first opportunity. They have been detained here in the British jail. They are bound for Australia. Advice has been sought by the British Supreme Court, by which the deportation was ordered, as to the conditions at Ichang. It has been learned that at present the town is occupied by bandits, and the women would be in great peril if they returned to their posts.

General Baden-Powell.

The following is from the "Japan Advertiser" of Feb. 1:—Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who is already announced, is making a very extensive tour round the world in connection with the Boy Scout movement, is accompanied by Messrs. Noel M. Van Raalte, Eric R. Insole, and Musgrave C. Wroughton. His travels will take him into both Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

LOCAL SPORT.

INTERPORT HOCKEY.

Shameen v. Hongkong.

On Saturday a match was played between the Hongkong Hockey Club and Shameen Sports Club at Shameen and resulted in a win for Canton by 6 goals to 1.

The weather was very wet, and the ground was such a sodden and slippery condition that the game was necessarily slow, and the players could keep their feet with difficulty. Canton pressed from the start and Baker scored. After some give and take play, Joseland (qualified for Hongkong) until half time play was very even, but Thorne and Baker scored a goal each for the home side. Half time score—Canton 3, Hongkong 1.

Shortly after resumption of play Canton again scored, and pressed the Hongkong goal for some time, and just before the close of play added another goal to their score, thus winning by 5 goals to 1.

The teams were as follows:—Shameen Sports Club:—Baker (Capt.); Thorne and Rositter; Swinders, Gilman and Drummond; Martin, Mills, Page, Lowder and Schultz.

Hongkong Hockey Club:—Fisher (Capt.); Joseland and Brister; Miken Baker and Hickling; Wood, W. Vivesah, A. Vivesah, Rogers and Stillman.

COMPANY MEETING.

The China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., was held this morning at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co. Mr. C. A. Tomes presided and there were present Messrs. G. H. Medhurst, U. Pol-on, H. P. White, J. Doyle, A. Crane, H. Hancock, N. A. Figuieredo, R. Henderson O. Klink, Fung Shui-wa, A. H. M. da Silva, J. A. Tarrant, W. D. Gazdar, Dr. J. W. Noble, R. A. Fergusson and the secretary, Mr. Young.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the chairman said:—

With your permission, gentlemen, we will take report and accounts as read. I will begin by explaining that the delay in issuing the report, etc., and which we much regret, has been caused by the extra pressure of work at the godowns and by the longer time required by the auditors in completing their work under the new Companies regulations that came into force on January 1. We are confronted with a less favourable year than usual, but a study of the figures will show how this came about and will leave a reasonable hope of being able to return to the customary dividend and one that has prevailed since the inception of the company. The carry forward for last year was less than the previous year by \$2,151.87. Absence of any income on investment accounts for \$5,500.00. Decrease in interest received, storages and rents \$4,286.54. Transfer from reserve \$500.00, making a total of \$12,438.41, which very nearly represents the reduction of 10 c. per share in the dividend.

Our income mainly depends upon the rate of interest prevailing, and this throughout the past year has tended downwards, and for various reasons money has been and is still cheap in the colony. The value of better class Chinese, from the mainland bringing their capital with them, speculation of trade, the absence of new money-lending concerns in the colony have all contributed to a lower scale, and we have had our earning power thereby curtailed.

What used to be our chief source of income, our provident system loans, has fallen away considerably. In some years we have had as much as seven per cent invested in this way and we are now down to less than three per cent, borrowers finding cheaper accommodation elsewhere. This release of funds enable us to pay off half the mortgage on the godown property and we effect a saving here, although it is not commensurate with the benefit gained on lending on the provident system for which this money was previously used.

The godown department finishes the year with about the same result as last. The first half showed a considerable drop in earnings, but latterly an improvement was shown owing to heavier arrivals of merchandise that we make a specialty of storing and to the enhancement of rates we instigated by agreement with others in the same line of business. The new year has started well, and if we can maintain the present pace we shall have no cause to complain, although we are somewhat far yet from being able to derive from this godown property what was expected. Rents from house property are better, and we hold only one or two pieces that give an inadequate return. For the high rate of interest we ask we must necessarily assume considerable risk at times, but we have been fortunate and there are only two lots of property that have come to us on foreclosure that we cannot to-day get a covering price for, and we have something to meet depreciation here with a profit realized over sales of other foreclosed pieces.

To fulfil the requirements of the articles of association a nominal sum of \$1,000.00, as last year, has been added to reserve. I am well aware this is not at all adequate for a company like this, but we must wait for more normal or more favourable times before we can expect to add comfortable sums to this fund.

By consent of the members of the committee their fees have been reduced to \$3,000. On the other hand the auditors, as their work seems to increase under the companies ordinance, should perhaps receive further compensation, and it will be proposed to slightly alter their fee from \$200 to \$300.

In accordance with the new regulations I will read the auditors' certificate:—

"We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs at December 31, 1911, according to the best of our information, and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required." W. Hutton Potts, A. O'D. Gourdin, auditors.

Before moving, the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to reply to any questions that may be put.

There being no questions the chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Dr. J. W. Noble seconded and the motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. D. D. Gazdar, seconded by Mr. Klink, Messrs. H. P. White, U. Pol-on and G. H. Medhurst, were re-elected to the consulting committee.

Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and W. H. Potts were re-elected auditors on the proposition of Mr. R. Hancock, seconded by Mr. Silva. The Chairman:—Dividend warrants are ready now. That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you very much.

THE RACES.

Tips for To-morrow's Events.

Jockey Cup—Farnell.
Exchange Plate—Capello.
Hongkong Derby—Durbair.
Chief, Ljabolini; Ben Meddubi.
German Cup—White Daisy.
China Stakes—White Lilac.
Lusitano Cup—Madrigal.
Challenge Cup—Mandolin.
Royal Naval Cup—Alacritty.
Parzo Cup—Ben Novis.
Gymkana Club Cup—Caprice.

HOMER LEA.

Loses His Sight.

The following is from the "China Press" of Feb. 17:—Homer Lea's illness has resulted in total blindness, according to advices received from Nanking yesterday, and although his condition is slightly improved and there is a chance of his recovery, the doctors say he will never regain his sight.

He was stricken in his home last Sunday when he suddenly lapsed into unconsciousness. Dr. Urbanek, his next door neighbour, was called in and diagnosed the case as a cerebral hemorrhage. His condition became very critical on Wednesday, and Dr. H. Freason of Shanghai was summoned, a special train being provided to rush him to Nanking. In consultation with the attending physician emergency treatment was applied and the patient rallied slightly.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen called while the physicians were in consultation and seemed deeply concerned over the illness of Mr. Lea, who accompanied him to China and has been one of his chief advisers since he assumed the provisional Presidency.

Being of rather delicate physique the change of climate, work, worry and excitement, the doctors think, brought about Mr. Lea's collapse. Mrs. Lea is with her husband constantly, and he is surrounded by a circle of friends. Dr. Freason has returned from Nanking. He said to a "China Press" reporter last evening that while Mr. Lea's condition was improved he was still a very sick man and even though he did recover he would never be able to see again.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Wu and the West.

Whatever may be thought of Dr. Wu Ting-fang's ability as a constructive statesman, there can be no question about his capacity as a speaker. His speeches in English are always well worth listening to, and when he addresses his countrymen in their own language he absolutely thrills his audience. Moreover, apart from his facts, he generally manages to talk good common-sense. At the speech day of the Shanghai Public School for Chinese Dr. Wu made a speech in Mandarin in which he commented upon the new spirit that animated Shanghai. In the old days, he said, the Chinese were distinctly the Chinese and the line had been drawn between them and the Europeans and Americans. Neither had looked beyond that barrier, and consequently there was no understanding between the races. The result had been tragically. There must be no comparison drawn by the Chinese between races, but they must carefully choose and adopt the best points of Western civilization. But he warned them, as one who spoke from great experience, not to take everything that the West had to offer. For they could get much bad if they did. Discrimination should be the watchword of the young Chinese man of to-day and fidelity, harmony and sincerity his religion. Dr. Wu concluded:—now forgot about me, but remember the things I have told you.

That very engaging writer, "Hubert," otherwise Mr. Hubert Bland, has been discussing the question of the superman. He says, in words that are worth quoting, that there are none. "We have no great men because the present age doesn't encourage that sort of thing. We don't think much of great men nowadays. We don't think much of anybody. In fact, we don't think much at all." "Hubert" has about a million readers of his weekly articles, and if it is true that they don't think, why—!

Indignant Naples. From the *Unione Partenopea* of Naples comes a letter enclosing the translation of a communication from the Mayor. The *Unione* asked for this letter to enable it "once for all," to deny the mendacious rumours circulated for the express purpose of disparaging our beautiful country. The Mayor reports that the town has long since been absolutely free from cholera and that few cities in Europe could boast of equal conditions in regard to public health. The *Unione* asks that this information should be published far and wide. We have pleasure in thus acceding to the request.

A Strange Gift.

The convicts of a great Russian prison have just sent Maxim Gorki a strange gift. It is a pair of miniature manacles of beautiful workmanship, and the novelist's acknowledgement of the gift is worth quoting. "Comrades," he writes, "your present is delicate in its minuteness, but how infamously and stupidly, one must believe. Comrades, I am far from wishing to console you. That is not my business. All I will say is this, that simple-minded human beings are thrown into prison and sent to Siberia, and yet from these places come out the Dostoevskies, the Tolstoes, the Melchins, and dozens and hundreds of strong and beautiful souls like them. From the infamous and horrible chain that is destined to bind honest hands the same hands make a work of art. It has always been so and always will be so. Brave people who have faith in their powers transform into simple and noble beauty all that afflicts human life."

SUN YAT-SEN.

Messages of Resignation.

The following is from the "China Press" of Feb. 16:—

The messages of resignation as Provisional President of the Republic of China, issued by President Sun Yat Sen, follow:

The President's Message to the National Assembly.

Today I present to you my resignation and request you to elect a good and talented man as the new president. The election of president is a right of our citizens, and it is not for me to interfere in any way. But according to the telegram which our delegate Dr. Wu was directed to send to Peking, I was to undertake to resign in favour of Mr. Yuan when the Emperor had abdicated and Mr. Yuan has declared his political views in support of the Republic. I have already submitted this to your honourable assembly and obtained your approval. The abdication of the Ching Emperor and the union of the north and south are largely due to the great exertions of Mr. Yuan. Moreover he has declared his unconditional adhesion to the national cause. Should he be elected to save the Republic, he would prove himself a most loyal servant of the state. Besides, Mr. Yuan is a man of political experience, upon whose constructive ability our united nation looks forward for the consolidation of its interests. Therefore, I venture to express my personal opinion and to invite your honourable assembly carefully to consider the future welfare of the state, and not to miss the opportunity of electing one who is worthy of your election. The happiness of our country depends upon your choice. Farewell.

His Manifesto.

San the Provisional President of the Republic of China, hereby issues a manifesto to the National Assembly at Nanking. The circumstances of the peace negotiation have already been placed before you. On the 12th February, Wu Ting-fang, our peace delegate, received a telegram from Peking and I received a Peking telegram as well as Tang Shao-yi's telegram. I think the aim of our people is to establish a Republic by overthrowing despotic government and thus the righteous army has caused the rising and thus the whole country has followed and the Ching Emperor seeing the situation understands it is impossible to maintain the Throne and has proposed to abdicate and the Emperor has proclaimed abdication and agreed to the Republic and has recognised the Chunghua Mingkuo (Republic of China) and from now there will be no more system for Imperial rule for ever in China and thus the aim of the Republic has been attained. When the Republic first commenced to exist I was elected as Provisional President when I have declared by oath that when the despotic government be overthrown and the Republic be established as a state in this world to be recognised by Powers I have taken oath to retire from the post. Now the Ching Emperor has abdicated, the despotic government gone and south and north are in one mind and there is no trouble in the country and the recognition of the Republic will soon be effected and I have to carry out my words of oath and to retire.

Names Conditions.

Therefore I hereby make manifest to the National Assembly that by representing the people's

public view you will please elect a man of ability to take up the Presidency to enable me to retire under the following conditions:—

- 1.—The seat of Provisional Government be Nanking, which having been decided by delegates of provinces cannot be changed.
- 2.—After our resignation, when the National Assembly elects the new President who will come to Nanking and take over his post then the Provisional President and Ministers will retire.
- 3.—The constitution of Provisional Government has been compiled and decided by the National Assembly and the new President should observe all the laws and regulations therein contained.

AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA.

Robber Chief and General.

The Mukden correspondent of the "China Press" wrote on Feb. 9:—

Backed by troops numbering from 50,000 to 60,000, all of whom are personally loyal to him General Chang Tso-lin, the military commander of Manchuria since the outbreak of the Revolution in China, has been the real ruler of Manchuria.

The Republican movement started here several months ago and has met with some support. Meetings were held in the Japanese territory in the Yueh Lai Tsun hotel, as many as 400 often meeting there at a time, without interference from the Japanese authorities. Some time ago Captain Lo, in charge of the Honanese troops in Mukden, declared himself to be a Republican, refused to take orders from the Viceroy and called a general meeting to plan an uprising in Mukden. General Chang attended the meeting and announced that there would be no trouble here as he had taken effective means to prevent any revolutionary uprising.

Decapitates 150 Republicans. Since that time there have been many Republican plots, but most of them were defeated by the General, who is credited with having taken 150 heads of revolutionists during the past few months. The Republican leader, Pao, was assassinated by some of Chang's soldiers and his body lay in the streets for two days as an example to others. Pao's entire family was also killed and his property destroyed. Other Republican leaders have had narrow escapes, and all queueless Chinese have been in constant danger here.

General Chang has surrounded the city with from 15,000 to 20,000 troops and has as many more within easy distance, and is in complete control of the situation.

There are many rumours here that General Chang is acting in complete harmony with the Japanese. In his interesting career he was once in the employ of Japan and there are many who believe that his name is still on the pay roll. A number of years ago when the present Viceroy was serving a previous term as Viceroy here, one of his expeditions captured Chang, who was at that time head of one of the largest bands of robbers in the province.

Chang deserved execution, but instead the Viceroy made a compromise with him, agreeing to give him his liberty if he would police a certain part of the province. The robber band became Chinese soldiers and were equipped with arms by the

Viceroy. Chang was so successful in replacing the former brigandage by a system of reasonable levies on junk and carts to ensure protection, that he rapidly increased in power and is now head of all the troops in the province.

Plays Two Parts.

He still exercises the double function of robber chief and military authority. His agents collect levies from all carts and in return give the travelers a small flag which ensures them protection from the robber bands. This combination of authority over both soldiers and the robbers, all of whom are personally loyal to him, makes General Chang the ruler of a large territory.

During the Russo-Japanese war he was employed by the Japanese to harass the Russians and prevent them from securing food supplies and horses and recent developments appear to indicate that he is still working in harmony with them. The Japanese authorities make no protest against his aggressions and the presence of his men near Japanese property is taken as a matter of course. The general belief here among Europeans is that General Chang's opposition to the Republic is a part of a programme formed by Japan to cause disturbances in Manchuria which will justify them in extending their power here.

Although it has been done very quietly, it is believed that the Japanese garrisons here have been greatly increased. They are so located that many thousand troops could be scattered among them without causing any comment. In addition to this increase in the garrisons here, a large number of Japanese troops have been landed at Shinwiji, opposite Antung in Korea.

The International Arbitration Union has protested against the use of aeroplanes in warfare, and urges the conclusion of an international agreement with regard thereto.

The Toppan Printing Company, in Tokyo, made a contract with a representative of the Honan Bank, an organ of the revolutionists on December 31, to print paper money of 1-yen, 5-yen, 10-yen, 1-tael, 5-tael, and 10-tael denominations, making a total of 30,000,000 yen. They are now being printed secretly. These are to be transferred to the bank on February 20. This is the first time Japan has made a contract for printing Chinese paper money. "Japan Times."

DON'T FORGET

- Thursday, Feb. 22.
Hongkong Races:—Second Day.
Friday, Feb. 23.
Hongkong Races:—Third Day.
Saturday, Feb. 24.
Hongkong Races:—Off Day.
Sunday, Feb. 25.
Volunteer Parade Service at St. John's Cathedral, 11 a.m.
Monday, Feb. 26.
Band at the H. K. Club Skating Association.
Tuesday, Feb. 27.
Hongkong Benevolent Society meeting, City Hall, noon.
Wednesday, Feb. 28.
Hongkong Ice Co. meeting, noon.
Friday, March 1.
Horticultural Society Show.
Saturday, March 2.
Half-yearly meeting Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., 12.30 p.m.
Thursday, March 7.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., meeting, noon.
Monday, March 11.
University Bazaar, Opening Ceremony, 11 a.m.



TADDY & CO.'S

Mild and Fragrant

"GRAPNEL MIXTURE"

KRUSE & CO.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

G. FALCONER & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

LARGE SELECTION OF HALL MARKED
ENGLISH SILVERWARE,
TEA SETS, SALVERS, ROSE
BOWLS, FISH & DESSERT
KNIVES & FORKS:

To day's
Advertisements

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1912, at 4 o'clock p.m., precisely, in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1911.
- (2) To elect a new Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st Feb., 1912.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
Captain S. H. Poon, will be dispatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st Feb., 1912.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 31st December, 1911, at the rate of Two Pounds Sterling together with a Bonus of Five Shillings Sterling per Share of £125 is Payable on and after TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
M. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 17th Feb., 1912.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GOLF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship "ASSAYE,"

Captain G. W. Cockman, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be dispatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd Mar., 1912, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Morca," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, too and cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Persia," due in London on the 12th April, 1912.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendant.
Hongkong, 21st Feb., 1912.

ASAHI BEER • SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE DEALERS
Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1910.

YOU NEED NOT BUY.

Call in and inspect our

BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

and the various specialities we have on sale.

You will be surprised and pleased.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

Wyndham Street.

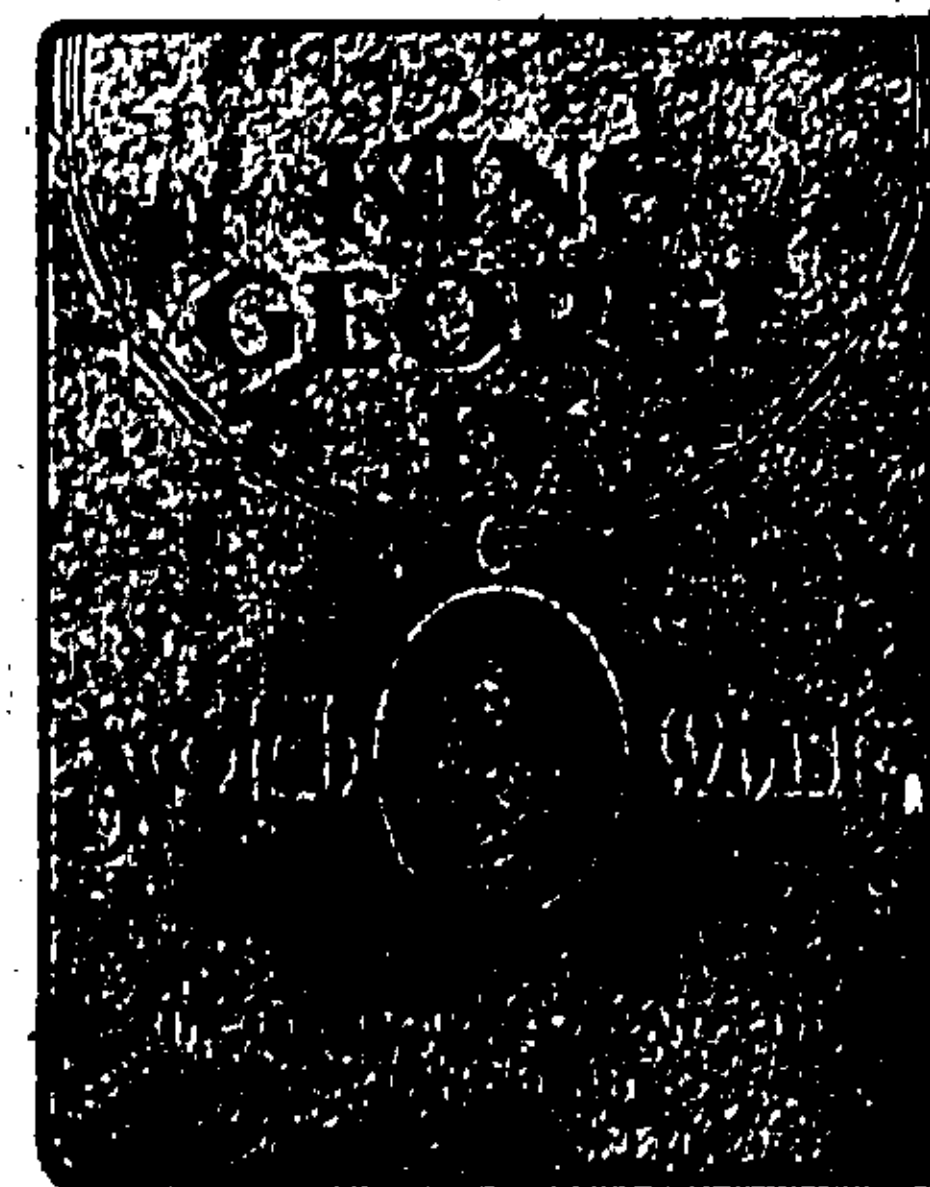
VON RIEGEN'S PATENT FIRE BRIDGE BARS.

COST OF INSTALLATION QUICKLY ABSORBED BY
ECONOMY IN FUEL
EFFECTED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS
APPLY TO
THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS.

OR TO CH. WITZKE, SUB-AGENT

Hongkong, December 7th, 1911.



This Whisky is from the Distillers' Co., Limited, of Scotland, and is one of their most famous Brands. It is guaranteed to contain only the finest Highland Malt and is matured in Sherry Wood. Its roundness, delicate bouquet, full body, and delicious after-taste all proclaim it the Whisky par excellence.

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,
12, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

Tel. No. 135.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1912.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPERESS LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and from St. John, N.B.

"E. of Japan" .. Sat., Feb. 21	"E. of Ireland" .. Fri., Mar. 22
"Monteagle" .. Mar. 23	"E. of Ireland" .. Apr. 19
"E. of India" .. Apr. 20	"E. of Ireland" .. May 17

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

For further information, Mails, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via SWATOW	CHIPIHUNG	Saturday, 24th Feb., Noon
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Saturday, 24th Feb., Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 24th Feb., 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	LAISANG	Saturday, 24th Feb., 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	HONGSANG	Sunday, 25th Feb., 11 a.m.
MANILA	GOONGSANG	Saturday, 2nd Mar., 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOI	FOOKSANG	Thursday, 7th Mar., Noon

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutang," "Nansung" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Pootung, Cheloo, Tientsin, via Chungking.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers. Hongkong, 17th February, 1912.

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS LD.

PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamers	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON & ANTWERP	CARMARTHENSIRE	4th March
LONDON, ROTTERDAM	GLAMORGANSIRE	15th March
DAM & ANTWERP	GLAMORGANSIRE	15th March
LONDON & ANTWERP	DIN OF GLAMIS	3rd March

Most steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

Does not carry Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERSJoint Service of
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY.

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 9 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th FEBRUARY.

The Company's Steamship,
"HEUNGSHAN"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 7.30 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

N. B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 7.30 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 589 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT

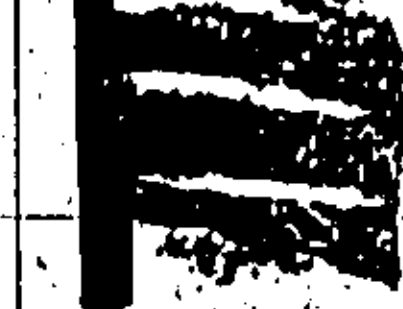
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	KAMO MARU, Capt. H. Sumner, T. 9,000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 28th Feb., Daylight WEDNESDAY, 13th March, Daylight

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOI, KOB, YOKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA	SINABA MARU, Capt. Tomioka, T. 7,000 STAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noe, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 27th Feb., at Noon TUESDAY, 26th March, at Noon
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Kon, T. 7,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Mar., from KOBE
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, TUESDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 15th March, at Noon FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	HAKATA MARU, Capt. H. Nonura, T. 6,000	THURSDAY, 22nd Feb.
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KOB & YOKO-HAMA	FAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagioka, T. 7,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, T. 6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Feb., at 11 a.m. WEDNESDAY, 13th March, Noon
SHANGHAI & KOBE	KIRIN MARU, Capt. D. Deguchi, T. 4,000	MONDAY, 26th Feb.

SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. J. Teranaka, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 28th Feb.
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Cargo only.
Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBE and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong:

"JINSEN MARU" ...Tons 4,000...Capt. G. Mochida...Feb. 10th.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
KAMO MARU	9,000	F. J. Sommer	Feb. 28th
AKI MARU	7,000	K. Homma	Mar. 18th
MISHIMA MARU	9,000	A. C. Moros	Mar. 27th
FAGA MARU	7,000	M. Hagioka	April 10th
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Murai	May 22nd
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	Feb. 27th
TAMBA MARU	7,000	K. Noda	Mar. 26th
SANUKI MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	April 9th
AWA MARU	7,000	T. Iriwaka	April 23rd
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	May 21st

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chat. Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	22nd Feb., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	22nd " 4 p.m.
AMOI & TIENTSIN	"KUBINGHOW"	23rd " 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG (calls Hoilow for)	"SUNGKIANG"	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	24th " M'night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	27th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Two "crew Steamers" "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PART SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Aniki, Okana, Linan, Chinua), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 92.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1912.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,to
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Marseilles, Rotterdam & Hamburg:

S.S. Belgavia	7th Mar.
" Sachien	18th Mar.
" C. Ferd. Lepke 2nd April	
" Siphonia	10th April
" Scandia	26th April
" Bayon	2nd May

For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:	S.S. "Spreta"	1st Mar.
For Havre & Hamburg:	S.S. "Goldendelf"	5th Mar.
For Marseilles, Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg:	S.S. "Pierres"	14th Mar.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:	S.S. "Suavia"	20th Mar.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

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HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Mangafin, Iloilo and Cebu.	THURSDAY, 29th Feb., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. O. Smith	Manila, Alanganin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 11th Mar., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 17th February, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tillaroem	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tijpanas	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Mar.	SHANGHAI	1st half Mar.
Tijmah	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tijliwong	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tijmanoe	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tijlatjap	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHANGHAI	1st half April

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 375

TOKYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Mar. 8th, Noon
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	Mar. 16th, Noon
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Apr. 9th, Noon
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Sorews. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The triple screw steamer "TENYO MARU" will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.
The steamer "Ni pon Maru" 11,000 tons Capt. A. G. Stevens, will be attached for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Friday 8th March, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz).

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Feb. 17, Noon
Buyo Maru	10,500	Tuesday, April 9, Noon
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon

The steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passages and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, Agent
(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)To Let
OFFICES in King's Building.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY LIMITED.Developing, Printing & Engraving.
Hongkong, 14th Dec, 1911.

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LOG BOOK.

ATLANTIC EMIGRANT
TRAFFIC.

Figures respecting last year's Atlantic passenger traffic are not quite complete, but they are sufficiently compiled to bear out previous impressions. These were that emigration to the United States compares unfavourably with that of 1910, while emigration to Canada has increased. Our New York correspondent gives the United States figures as approximately 600,000 last year, compared with 504,000 in 1910. Canadian ports, on the other hand, received 175,000 persons from Europe, as against 104,000 in 1910. We see consequently, a drop of as much as 30 per cent. in the United States total, and a moderate advance in the Canadian figures. To what extent emigration via United States ports has its eventual destination in Canada it is difficult to say. It is fair to assume, however, that some of it had Canada as its objective.

It is not at all surprising that more people should emigrate to the Dominion. The "boom" in Canada shows no sign of abatement, and the probability is that, just as last year's figures are the highest ever recorded, so those for 1912 will exhibit a further expansion. On the other hand it is impossible to say what will happen in the United States unless there is a decided improvement in industrial conditions. The disconcerting feature is that the exodus from United States ports forms an increasing offset to their arrivals. In 1910 the outward movement totalled 349,000, as against an inward movement of 504,000. Last year 458,000 people left the United States, as compared with the 600,000 who arrived. In other words, a decrease in emigration from Europe of 304,000 is rendered worse by an increased flow of 109,000 persons to Europe. It is true that there is a slight increase in the movement from Canadian ports to Europe, but it is out of all proportion to that from the United States.

A point to which our New York correspondent calls attention is that Greek and Italian labour returned last year from the United States in greater volume than it arrived. This does not speak well for industrial conditions in America. We must remember, however, that in some degree emigration is less definite than it was in the case of countries not very remote from Europe. That is to say, there is, these days of fast steamships and ship fares, a large body of European labour which moves to the New World when times are good, and goes back again when things are different. From this point of view the steamship companies may gain some advantage, but it is quite reasonable to suppose that the maintenance of a fuller and more steady stream of outward traffic would be more to their liking. The temporary emigrant is, however, obviously a person who may have to be reckoned with still more in the future.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Home Politics.

With the prorogation of parliament there is a temporary cessation of party warfare in its more prominent aspects, but the interest of Home politics is kept alive by the continued agitation against the Government Insurance bill. Its author has probably persuaded himself that once the beneficent measure is placed on the statute book the lawabiding British public will give it a reluctant acceptance, even if they are not fully convinced of its immediate benefits. He is, however, likely to be sorely undeceived. For from London and to John O'Grady's one hears nothing but protests and complaints against compulsory insurance. Following hard on the servant and mistress demonstration, the more significant if less dramatic pronouncement from the large centres of employment and especially the refusal of over fifteen thousand doctors to assist in carrying out the provisions of the bill, except on certain modified conditions, may probably tend to convince the government that the general public are not to be gerrymandered into a compulsory acceptance of a Germanised form of national insurance. However kindly the intentions of the Government may be, however well meant the purpose of ameliorating the conditions of the out-of-work or the indigent sick the fact begins to be brought home to the casual worker and the individual living on the borderline of want, that the assured benefits purchasable by his compulsory contributions are either delusive or amazingly inadequate, whether as invalidity assistance or out-of-work support. What the intelligent artisan and lowpaid clerk sees clearly enough is that whoever does or does not pay the weekly contribution, he has ultimately to bear the full brunt of the imposition himself. For as an ordinary consumer he pays all taxes both direct and indirect, the former in the stamps deducted from his wages, the latter in the enhanced cost of food supplies and the general advance in prices. There are not wanting those who attribute the agitation against the bill, to the action of their political opponents and more directly to the influence of the Unionist press. Some colour to this view is lent by the fact that the "Daily Mail" has devoted its pages to a full exposition of the measure and has advocated wholesale modifications if the bill it eventually to be acceptable to the public. But however much one may disagree with the form of advocacy, one cannot withhold a mood of praise for the journalistic enterprise which was first in the field to expose the weak points in the proposed measure. The haste with which the bill was finally forced through the last session of parliament was at first ascribed to the autocratic temper of the Ministry as much as to the Nationalist demand for the clearance of the way for the introduction of the Irish Home Rule bill; a closer study of all the accompanying circumstances, however, seems to support the view that the real reason is to be found in the Chancellor's desire to be personally associated with the first parliamentary enactment based upon Socialistic principles so that he might hobble down to an admiring posterity as the advocate and pioneer of democratic legislation in the United Kingdom. Whether this ambition is likely to be realised is yet doubtful. Of letters, it has been well said, "oft have writers cursed the hour they were indited," and so it may eventually prove in regard to this ill-considered measure, the anticipated benefactions of which may prove to be but Dead Sea fruit and a temporary party triumph, the death knell of an exultant ministry.

A study of the bill and its complexities is not an easy matter, if one wishes to arrive at any clear conception of what the actual results to the working man and woman will be. A few dominant facts, however, stand out prominently. One is that the popular expectation of general amelioration will prove to be entirely delusive. The "benefits" so largely advertised will not be general. They are based on actuarial averages and the weekly contributions on insurance doles

will fall much below the promised 70 in the great majority of cases. The greatest disappointment will be felt by the sick and suffering. As for sanatorial treatment of consumptives, the idea that all such will be tenderly nursed in well appointed homes is a delusion and a snare. Like the rest, it is all bunkum.

Home Rule

In Home Politics, the promised Home Rule bill for Ireland comes next in importance, but is likely to have a wider significance and more lasting results. Both sides are preparing for the campaign. The constituencies are being educated by lecture and leaflet in all the pros and cons of this agitating problem. The Unionists are at a distinct disadvantage by reason of the fact that definite particulars of the intended measure have not yet been authoritatively promulgated. They are thus thrown back upon past propositions and the extravagant demands contained in inflammatory speeches made by members of the Irish Nationalist party in the exuberance of their native Hibernism.

Allowance must, of course, be made for the excitement of the occasion and the enthusiasm for the cause. In the heat of argument and the fervour of political oratory one usually expects an undue emphasis and some extravagance of metaphor or statement. It is, therefore, hardly fair to pronounce the undivided intention of the Government on this subject, by the irresponsible clamour of paid politicians, or the latitude of language they permit themselves in addressing ignorant audiences in Ireland and the United States. But however indefinite the information may be regarding the scope of the proposed legislation there is no doubt as to the temper of Ulster in its unqualified opposition to any surrender of present constitutional privileges. Nor is the seriousness of the situation diminished, or the gravity of the issue lessened by any such contemptuous sally as Mr. Winston Churchill's witticism, that "the threat of civil war in Ulster will end as usual in uncivil words." The recent demonstrations in the North and the open declaration of an uncompromising hostility to so-called Nationalist domination should give responsible ministers pause before committing their party in the country at large to a devolution of power into channels unfitted for its exercise. The opposition may, for all they really know, be fighting a man of straw in combating the evils of a Home Rule Bill giving practical independence to Ireland. For the Government have not yet shown their hand, nor given any indication of the measure of devolution which their scheme involves. Judging, however, from the silent satisfaction of the Nationalists and the complacent attitude of Mr. Redmond, it is safe to infer that some real transference of power to Dublin is contemplated.

Church Disestablishment.

With less justification, if with less clamour, the advocates of Church disestablishment in Wales are pressing the Government for the fulfilment of its promises to the Welsh separatists. While the Anglican Communion has no reason to fear the consequences of severance from state connection and control, they cannot but regard the wholesale withdrawal of state endowments as an unmitigated evil. Even an honest non-conformist must surely admit that such disendowment is spoliation pure and simple. If religion is a benefit to the principality of Wales, and presumably both searities and churchmen think so, what boots it whether the truth is "dispensed by Church or Chapel, so long as the consolations of Christianity are offered to the people in the form they individually prefer? To thinking minds, it is painful to contemplate the unhappy fact, that despite the lessons of history and the diffusion of the spirit of enlightenment, the bitterness of dogma is as active and acrid as ever, proving once again that while the ethics of Christ have been the greatest blessing to the human race, doctrinal and dogmatic Christianity has been, perhaps, its greatest curse.

Hett Molvin.
London, January 8, 1912.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hupoh, Szechuan, Hunan, Kweichow and Tientsin.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London, January 24th. Shanghai, February 9th.
January 27th. February 18th.

MAILS DUE.

German, Yokohama, 22nd inst.
American, Mongolia, 23rd inst.
American, Persia, 12th prox.

MAILS CLOSE.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 22nd Feb. 10 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Seattle-Marine, 22nd Feb. noon.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 22nd Feb. 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Chenan, 22nd Feb. 8 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaifong, 22nd Feb. 8 p.m.

Haiphong (taking Mails for Pakhoi)—Per Pongkong, 22nd Feb. 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per Quarta, 22nd Feb. 5 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per Carl Diederichsen, 2nd Feb. 9 a.m.

Haiphong (taking Mails for Pakhoi)—Per Mathilde, 23rd Feb. 9 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.O.) Siberian Mail to Europe—Per Empress of Japan, 23rd Feb. 5 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 23rd Feb. 1.15 p.m.

Amoy and Tientsin—Per Kweichow, 23rd Feb. 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.O.) Siberian Mail to Europe—Per Empress of Japan, 23rd Feb. 5 p.m.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Amoy, Yamp, Friederich, Wilhelmshafen, Rastatt, Her, bertshofen, Matsui, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle—Per Colaba, 24th Feb. 9 a.m.

Hoihow and Haiphong (taking Mails for Pakhoi)—Per Singkong, 24th Feb. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Chiofo and Tientsin—Per Chiofo, 24th Feb. 11 a.m.

Bangkok—Per Samson, 24th Feb. 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Kwong-sang, 24th Feb. 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Yuen-sang, 24th Feb. 1 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Loising, 24th Feb. 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 24th Feb. 1.15 p.m.

Hongkong—Per Machow, 24th Feb. 5 p.m.

Singapore and Penang—Per Hoising, 24th Feb. 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Anping—Per Sochu-maru, 24th Feb. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.O.) Siberian Mail to Europe—Per Empress of Japan, 24th Feb. 5 p.m.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Amoy, Yamp, Friederich, Wilhelmshafen, Rastatt, Her, bertshofen, Matsui, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle—Per Colaba, 24th Feb. 9 a.m.

Hoihow and Haiphong (taking Mails for Pakhoi)—Per Singkong, 24th Feb. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Chiofo and Tientsin—Per Chiofo, 24th Feb. 11 a.m.

Bangkok—Per Samson, 24th Feb. 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Kwong-sang, 24th Feb. 11 a.m.

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Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.O.) Siberian Mail to Europe—Per Empress of Japan, 24th Feb. 5 p.m.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Amoy, Yamp, Friederich, Wilhelmshafen, Rastatt, Her, bertshofen, Matsui, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle—Per Colaba, 24th Feb. 9 a.m.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Eastern, 2nd Mar. 9 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Mongolia, 2nd Mar. 10 a.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN—(Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 1st Mar., at 5 p.m.—Per Asaya, 2nd Mar. 11 a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Bohemie, Aust. s.s., 2,906, Bartoli, 10th Feb.—Shanghai—16th Feb. Gen.—B. W. & Co.

Chinking, Br. s.s., 1,229, Mathrel, 6th Feb.—Wakamatsu 31st Jan. Gen.—B. & S.

Chosling, Ger. s.s., 1,021, J. Brdhn, 16th Feb.—Manila 12th Feb. Ballast.—B. & S.

Chip Shing, Br. s.s., 1,199, Mooney, 14th Feb.—Chiofo via Weihaiwei 8th Feb. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Deyangpoo, Ger. s.s., 1,067, E. Gathmann, 18th Feb.—Bangkok and Swatow 8th Feb. Rice and Meal.—B. & S.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, S. Robinson, s.s., 2nd Feb.—Vancouver 11th and Shanghai 30th Jan. Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Haku-his, Suda, Jap. s.s., 3,861, S. Suda, 17th Feb.—Manila, Coal.—Hess Company.

Haiyang, Br. s.s., 1,862, J. W. Evans, 16th Feb.—Swatow 18th Feb. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Uellar, Ger. s.s., 846, M. Berg, 19th Feb.—Bangkok 11th Feb. Rice.—G. L. & Co.

Hijo Chi, Chiofo s.s., 1,885, G. Froberg, 17th Feb.—Shanghai 13th Feb. Gen.—C. M. S. Co.

Hopaby, Br. s.s., 1,860, J. M. Hay, 10th Feb.—Hongkong 8th Feb. Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Hunan, Br. s.s., 1,183, Speed, 18th Feb.—Hongkong 16th Feb. Coal.—B. & S.

Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,837, S. Tomianga, 18th Feb.—Seattle, etc., 16th Jan. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kailong, Br. s.s., 937, J. V. Sidford, 16th Feb.—Manila 13th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Kum how, Br. s.s., 1,500, J. Martin, 18th Feb.—Swatow 17th Feb. Ballast.—Man Fat.

Tai Sang, Br. s.s., 2,226, E. J. Todd, 16th Feb.—Calcutta 31st Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Landrat, Ger. s.s., 1,012, O. Bruyer, 17th Feb.—Bangkok and Swatow 16th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Madrow, Ger. s.s., 998, R. G. Zollner, 18th Feb.—Bangkok 11th Feb. Rice.—B. & S.

Michael, Japen, Ger. s.s., 951, J. Petersen, 20th Feb.—Saigon 16th Feb. Rice.—J. & Co.

On Sang, Br. s.s., 1,737, A. G. Smith, 18th Feb.—Chingwantao 11th Feb. Gen.—C. E. & M. Co.

Thompson, Br. s.s., 1,626, Jas. H. Scott, 18th Feb.—Saigon 14th Feb. Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 903, P. Scholinger, 16th Feb.—Bangkok 9th Feb. Rice.—S. & Co.

Rajabari, Br. s.s., 1,198, G. W. W. 17th Feb.—Manila 14th Feb. Ballast.—B. & S.

Sabine, Rijkman, Dutch s.s., 573, Frier, 16th Feb.—Hoihow 17th Feb. Kerosene oil.—A. P. Co.

Sainten, Ger. s.s., 998, R. Froeren, 11th Feb.—Bangkok 2nd Feb. Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Saxon's, Ger. s.s., 3,223, J. Sticho, 18th Feb.—Shanghai 14th Feb. Gen.—H. A. J.

Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,832, T. Salow, 11th Feb.—Manila 9th Feb. Gen.—O. S. K.

Shiau Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, K. Sakawa, 18th Feb.—Canton 18th Feb. Gen.—O. S. K.

Spir, Nor. s.s., 830, Horn, 16th Feb.—Manila 13th Feb. Ballast.—A. P. Co.

Suevia, Ger. s.s., 2,881, Nassau, 18th Feb.—Hainan and Singapore 14th Feb. Gen.—H. A. J.

Tenar, Br. s.s., 5,805, W. Yarrow, 14th Feb.—Vancouver via Japan 13th Feb. Flour.—B. & S.

Yuanang, Br. s.s., 1,126, P. H. Balfe, 20th Feb.—Manila 17th Feb. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Yokohama office of the C. P. R. Co. was in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. Montague when the vessel was 1,186 miles distant from Japan, advising all well and that the Commander expected to reach Yokohama at 6 a.m., on Friday, the 23rd inst.

ARRIVALS.

Derflinger, Ger. s.s., 5,149, F. Proch, 20th Feb.—Yokohama 10th Feb. Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.

Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,769, N. Kobayashi, 20th Feb.—Tacoma via Japan 20th Jan. Gen.—O. S. K.

Shinmai Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,762, K. Nagata, 20th Feb.—Manila 16th Feb. Ballast.—Order.

Kiang Ping, Br. s.s., 1,222, H. Uden, 21st Feb.—Wohu and Chinkiang 16th Feb. Gen.—Tung Lee & Co.

Foo Shing, Br. s.s., 1,428, W. D. Welch, 21st Feb.—Haiphong 16th Feb. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,228, Robertson, 21st Feb.—Wulu 15th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,800, Yamamoto, 21st Feb.—Tamsui, etc., 20th Feb. Camphor.—O. S. K.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, H. Mathias, 21st Feb.—Hoihow 20th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,272, E. J. Pottinger, 21st Feb.—Dahy via Ports 16th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Gregory Ahear, Br. s.s., 2,961, S. H. Nelson, 21st Feb.—Mojl 16th Feb. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Feiching, Chi. s.s., 998, F. B. Howie, 21st Feb.—Shanghai 16th Feb. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

DEPARTED.

Feb. 21.

Thesoor, for Singapore.

Chenau, for Canton.

Kwong-sang, for Canton.

Derflinger, for Europe.

Yochow, for Bombay.

Soentia, for Colombo.

Idomenus, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Derflinger, arrived 20th Feb. from Yokohama, etc.:—

Anderson, Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Miss

Bonnet, Jamaguchi

Brook, Miss Johnson, Miss K.

Fede, Franz Klafisher, W.

Collinson, A. Kien, Wm.

Chand, Mrs. Karama

Cantor, Miss Kingham, S.

Dick, Mrs. O. H. Kadavala

Egis, N. Liang Sze

Flamagan Lee, J.

Gubbay, F. S. Nemasoo

Giffin, F. Nagasali

Hoerter Oster, Mrs.

Heuter Reinhardt, H.

Schumacher

Schons, Mrs. Someka

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

23rd Jan.—Kawachi Maru, Calcutta, Scandis, Alghon Prince, Scandis, 26th Jan.—Australian, Dardanus, Denialon, Peiho, Atreus, 30th Jan.—Denialon, Nakh, 2nd Feb.—Cyprus, Kluang Maru, Prian, Promethia, Prian Ludwig, York, Nelu, 6th Feb.—Indra-wadi, Glusarot, Kaga Maru, Persen, Tamsen, 9th Feb.—Aldous, Delgravia, Chilonien, Samatra, Syria, Indradj, Jan. 1st. 10th Feb.—Amard

Belio, Denlemond, Brasilia, Danigh-shire, Montrose, St. Patrick, 16th Feb.—Anasthi, Bulow, Dardanus, Dardus, Iyo Maru, Prinzess Alice

20th Feb.—Atsuta Maru, Denlemond, Ceylon, China, Malacca, Nore, Pak Ling, Solymkill, Teanki

Arrival at Home—23rd Jan.—Senou, Kleist, Slavonia, Ping Suey, 30th Jan.—Kawachi Maru, 2nd Feb.—Australian, Scandis, Yang Tze, Miyasaki Maru, Aradisa, 6th Feb.—Caklas, Denialon, Sithonia, 9th Feb.—Indomayo, Kitano Maru, Prinz Ludwig, Prian, 18th Feb.—Sonlay Promethia, 16th Feb.—Caklonien Persen, 20th Feb.—Edly

February 20th at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometre 30.27 30.18

Temperature 58 57

Humidity 63 73

Wind — —

Mail Steamers. PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

708 STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, About } Freight and Passage

SAANGHAI, About } Freight and Passage

LONDON, VIA } Noon } See Special Advertisement

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 21st February, 1912.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.

"YOKO" 1,7000 } About THURSDAY, 22nd February